of renin on the plasma substrate angiotensinogen (Clouston et al., *Genomics* 2:240-248 (1988); Kageyama et al, *Biochemistry* 23:3603-3609; Ohkubo et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 80:2196-2200 (1983); each reference hereby incorporated in its entirety). The substance so formed is a decapeptide called angiotensin I (AI) which is converted to AII by the angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) which removes the C-terminal His-Leu residues from AI (SEQ ID NO:37). AII is a known pressor agent and is commercially available.

Please replace the text at page 12 lines 11-16 with the following:

A peptide agonist selective for the AT2 receptor (AII has 100 times higher affinity for AT2 than AT1) has been identified. This peptide is p-aminophenylalanine 6-AII [("(p-NH_2-Phe)6-AII")], Asp-Arg-Val-Tyr-Ile-Xaa-Pro-Phe (SEQ ID NO:36) wherein Xaa is p-NH_2-Phe (Speth and Kim, BBRC 169:997-1006 (1990). This peptide gave binding characteristics comparable to AT2 antagonists in the experimental models tested (Catalioto, et al., *Eur. J. Pharmacol.* 256:93-97 (1994); Bryson, et al., *Eur. J. Pharmacol.* 225:119-127 (1992).

Please replace the text at page 15 lines 12-23 with the following:

Particularly preferred embodiments of this class comprise the following sequences: AII (SEQ ID NO:1), AIII or AII(2-8), Arg-Val-Tyr-Ile-His-Pro-Phe (SEQ ID NO:2) (SEQ ID NO:3) ; AII(1-7), Asp-Arg-Val-Tyr-Ile-His-Pro (SEQ ID NO:4); AII(2-7). Arg-Val-Tyr-Ile-His-Pro (SEQ ID NO:5); AII(3-7), Val-Tyr-Ile-His-Pro (SEQ ID NO:6); AII(5-8), Ile-His-Pro-Phe (SEQ ID NO:7); AII(1-6), Asp-Arg-Val-Tyr-Ile-His (SEQ ID NO:8); AII(1-5), Asp-Arg-Val-Tyr-Ile (SEQ ID NO:9); AII(1-4), Asp-Arg-Val-Tyr (SEQ ID NO:10); and AII(1-3), Asp-Arg-Val (SEQ ID NO:11). Other preferred embodiments include: Arg-norLeu-Tyr-Ile-His-Pro-Phe(SEQ ID NO:12) and Arg-Val-Tyr-norLeu-His-Pro-Phe(SEQ ID NO:13). Still another preferred